GRANT'S TRIAL IN THE WEST





UNION 1000 points



UNION



3000 points



Lighter areas of a

Elevation 1.

Elevation 2.

given terrain indicate

Darker areas indicate

CONFEDERATE 1000 points



RIVER



CONFEDERATE 3000 points



STREAM





RAVINE



SLOPE (with light woods)



SLOPE (clear)



CLEAR



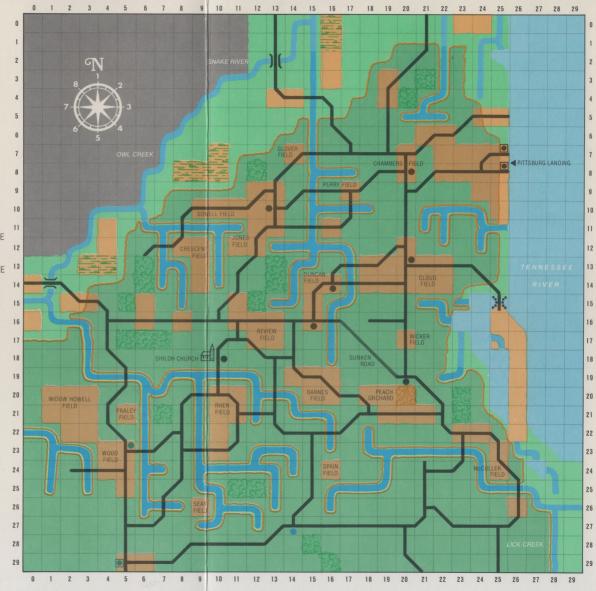
LIGHT WOODS



HEAVY WOODS



SWAMP



FIRE AND MELEE STRENGTH MODIFIERS

TARGET LOCATION	FIRE MOD.	MELEE MOD.
Clear	1.00	1.00
Heavy Woods	0.40	0.40
Light Woods	0.70	0.70
Woods/Church	0.70	0.70
Peach Orchard	0.70	0.70
Ravine	0.70	1.30
Stream	0.80	0.80
Swamp	0.80	0.80
Ford/Bridge	1.00	1.00
Higher Elevation	0.70	0.70
Sunken Road	0.50	0.70

FIRING UNIT'S LOCATION	FIRE MOD.	MELEE MOD.
Stream	1.00	0.70
Ford/Bridge	1.00	0.90
Ravine	1.00	0.60
Artillery in Woods	0.70	1.00
All Others	1.00	1.00
SPECIAL CONDITIONS	FIRE MOD.	MELEE MOD.
Target unit is flanked	1.50*	1.50***
Firing unit is disrupted	0.50**	0.50
Firing unit is routed	0.50	0.50

Firing unit out of ammo

MODES	FIRE MOD.	FIRE MOD. MELEE MOD.		
Normal	1.00	1.00		
Column	0.30	0.30		
Mounted	0.85	2.00		
Routed	0.50**	0.50****		
Unlimbered	1.00	1.00		
Limbered	0.20**	0.50 ****		
Dismounted	0.75	1.00		

0.30**

0.70

- * During Final Defensive Fire, the modifer is 0.5 for the flanked unit firing.
- ** May only fire during Final Defensive Fire and with these modifiers.
- *** The flanked defender in Melee and Final Defensive Fire has a modifier of 0.50. The flanker has a modifer of 1.50.
- **** May only defend in Melee and with this modifier.

The Fire and Melee strength modifiers would support the following examples:

- 1. A target unit in woods on higher elevation than the firing unit would result in modifier of $0.49 (0.7 \times 0.7)$ in the Fire Phases and the Melee Phases.
- 2. A target unit flanked by a firing unit in clear terrain would give the firing unit a 1.5 modifier

in the Fire and Melee Phases. In the Fire Phases, the flanked unit would fire with a 1.0 modifier (if it had a target) but would melee with a 0.5 modifier.

3. An artillery unit in woods firing at a unit in woods would receive a $0.49 (0.7 \times 0.7)$ modifier.

ADDITIONAL MODIFIERS FOR FIRE AND MELEE

Leader Bonus: Direct Modifier. A leader with bonus of 20 would multiply casualties inflicted by the unit it is with by 1.2.

Target Density: For fire combat, 1% more casualties per 50 men when more than 1000 men are in the target square. 1% less casualties when less than 1000 men. Maximum modifier of 1.4.

Density of Firing Unit's Square (Non-artillery): If over 1000 men are firing from the square, a modifier of 1% per 50 men over this number is subtracted from the firing strength (1200 men = .96 modifier). During melee, this modifier is 1% per 100 extra men for an attacking unit (1200 men = .98 modifier).

Fortification Level: The firing unit is penalized by 10% per level that the target is fortified. A fortification level of 5 would give a modifier of 0.5.

Efficiency: Semi-Direct Modifier. For every two points a unit's efficiency is below 100, its strength is reduced by 1%. Example: A unit with 600 men and an efficiency of 60 would have a strength equal to 600 × .80 or 480 men.

Fatigue: Semi-Direct Modifier. Strength is reduced by 1% for every 2 points of fatigue. Fatigue of 20 would give a modifier of .90. Example: A unit with 1000 men and 20 fatigue would have an effective strength of 1000 × .9 or 900.

Command Control: Direct Modifier. A unit's strength is multiplied by its command control. Example: A unit with 750 men and a command control of 1.3 would have a effective strength of 975.

Artillerymen: Each gun requires 16 artillerymen to fully support it. When artillery fires, it receives a modifier proportionate to the number of men it has to man its guns. A Union artillery unit with six guns would need 96 men to function fully. If it lost 19 men (20%), the unit's strength would be multiplied 0.8 to determine its effective strength (it would be at 80% of full strength).

Random Modifier: 1.0 to 1.2 modified by the level of play.

Unit Outmaneuvered: Firing Unit's strength is cut in half for that attack.

Successful Attack: Firing Unit's strength is increased by 50% for that attack.

Maximum and Minimum Modifiers: All modifiers are cumulative with a maximum of 2.0 and a minimum of 0.2.

All modifiers are cumulative as shown in the example below:

A unit firing under the conditions below would receive the indicated modifiers (all modifiers are multiplied together).

- Firer has 2000 men in square	= 0.80
- Target in light woods	= 0.70
- Target has 3000 men in square	= 1.40
- Firer in column mode	= 0.30
- Firer has 75 efficiency	= 0.87
- Firer has 15 fatigue	= 0.93
- Firer has leader bonus of 15	= 1.15
- Firer has command control of 1.3	= 1.30
- Random modifier is 1.3	= 1.30
TOTAL	0.28

A unit above with 2000 men would fire with a strength of 560. (With rifles at range one, it would kill 22 to 26 men.)

OPERATION COSTS TABLE

TERRAIN/ACTION	INF. DIS. CAV.		LIMB. ART.	UNLIMB. ART.
Clear/Peach Orchard	2(3)	1(2)	2(3)	P
Light Woods	3(4)	2(3)	3(4)	P
Heavy Woods	4(6)	4(6)	7(9)	P
Swamp	6(8)	6(8)	P	P
Ravine	3(4)	7(9)	7(9)	P
Ford	3(5)	1(2)	5(7)	P
Bridge	1(5)	1(5)	1(5)	P
Roads [1]	1	1	1	P
Stream	4(6)	1(2)	5(7)	P
SPECIAL ACTIONS	INF. DIS. CAV.	MTD. CAV.	LIMB. ART.	UNLIMB. ART.
Enter higher elevation	+1	+1	+2	·P
Change mode to column, mounted, or limbered [4]	2	2	N/A	2
Change mode to normal, dismounted, or unlimbered [3]	4 [5]	4	4	N/A
Enter or leave enemy ZOC	+2	+1	+3	P
Move from enemy ZOC to enemy ZOC [2]	+5	+3	+7	P
Fortify	8	8	P	- 8
Reorganize	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Melee (attacker)	2	2	P	P
Melee (defender)	2	2	2	2
Fire in fire phase	2	2	P	4

Numbers in parentheses refer to diagonal moves — directions 2, 4, 6, and 8 (1, 3, 7, 9 on the IBM key pad). For the BASIC game, please ignore the numbers and letters printed in blue. ZOC stands for zone of control, which is a wargaming term for the squares next to a unit. P = Prohibited and NVA = Not Applicable.

Notes:

- Gunboats pay 1 OP per square.

 Unit 107 (TENN ARM artillery unit with S24 guns) pays triple movement costs (including elevation).

 Column or mounted mode road-to-road movement costs 1 operations point (2 operations points to enter a road in a

- Operations points to enter Sunken Road in normal or dismounted state are doubled.
- OP costs are doubled during the night turns.
- Retreats and Advances have no OP cost.
- [1] Infantry units must be demibrigades (A and B reorganized) to receive road movement benefits
- [2] In order to be able to move enemy ZOC to ZOC, a unit must be moving into a friendly occupied square.
- [3] Artillery units cannot change mode in a ravine square.
- [4] Units in woods pay 3 OPs to change into these formations. Units pay 2 extra OPs it in an enemy ZOC.
- [5] Units in woods pay 6 OPs to change into these formations. Units pay 2 extra OPs if in an enemy ZOC.